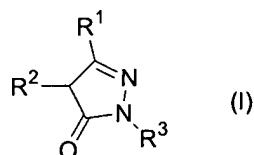


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A method for prevention and/or therapy of arterial wall injury which comprises a step of administering the pyrazolone derivative represented by the following formula (I) or the physiologically acceptable salt thereof, or the hydrate or solvate thereof in a preventively or therapeutically effective amount to mammals including humans:



wherein R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, an aryl group, a C_{1-5} alkyl group, or a C_{3-6} (total carbon number) alkoxy carbonyl alkyl group; R^2 represents a hydrogen atom, an aryloxy group, an arylmercapto group, a C_{1-5} alkyl group or a C_{1-3} hydroxylalkyl group; or R^1 and R^2 are combined with each other to represent C_{3-5} alkylene group; and R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_{1-5} alkyl group, a C_{5-7} cycloalkyl group, a C_{1-3} hydroxylalkyl group, a benzyl group, a naphthyl group, a phenyl group, or a phenyl group substituted with the same or different 1 to 3 substituents selected from the group consisting of a C_{1-5} alkyl group, a C_{1-5} alkoxy group, a C_{1-3} hydroxylalkyl group, a C_{2-5} (total carbon number) alkoxy carbonyl group, a C_{1-3} alkylmercapto group, a C_{1-4} alkylamino group, a C_{2-8} (total carbon number) dialkylamino group, a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl group, a carboxyl group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a nitro group, an amino group and an acetamide group.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1 wherein the pyrazolone derivative represented by the formula (I) is 3-methyl-1-phenyl-2-pyrazolin-5-one.

3. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the arterial wall injury is caused by percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or a coronary-artery bypass graft (CABG).

4. (Original) The method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the arterial wall injury is restenosis or neointimal formation after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) or coronary-artery bypass graft (CABG).